



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

have been somewhat disappointed. In the first place it was not originally planned as an independent volume, but consists of chapters taken from a larger work, the author's *Modern European History*. As the present volume devotes 99 out of 365 pages to the Old Regime, a better title would perhaps have been *The Old Regime in Europe and the French Revolution*. Again in the book under review we miss the intimate knowledge and wide grasp of the subject-matter which distinguished the *Europe Since 1815*. Professor Hazen has too closely followed Aulard, even to the extent of making Robespierre "practically dictator" for nearly four months during the Red Terror (page 213), and of calling him a "hypocrite."

But these criticisms apart, the book is written with the author's usual charm of style and capacity for throwing into picturesque relief the points which he wishes to emphasize.

The printing and the ten maps in color, not to mention two maps in black, deserve the highest praise. S. L. WARE.



THE NULLIFICATION CONTROVERSY IN SOUTH CAROLINA. By Chauncey Samuel Boucher. University of Chicago Press. 1916. Pp. xi, 399. \$1.25.

In this book Dr. Boucher covers the same subject as Professor Houston in his monograph, *A Critical Study of Nullification in South Carolina* (New York, 1896). But whereas Houston is concerned with the theory of nullification from the standpoint of political science, and devotes about one half of his book to the antecedents of the critical period 1828-1833, Dr. Boucher, on the other hand, plunges at once into these critical years, and narrates with great detail issues and arguments between Union and State's Rights men respectively. Though he has not neglected MSS. nor pamphlet material, the author has drawn chiefly from a great number of South Carolina newspapers. In fact he has shown remarkable industry in collecting such a mass of editorial comment representing nearly every shade of political opinion throughout the state.

Eleven maps, covering the period 1830 to 1834, illustrate party voting in the various state districts. S. L. WARE.